

WEATHER

Fair tonight and Wednesday;
not much change in temperature;
lowest tonight about 16 degrees.

No. 18,759.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1912—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

The Star is the only afternoon
paper in Washington that prints
the news of the Associated Press.

CONTAINING ON PAGE 14 CLOSING
NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

ONE CENT.

ANOTHER REBELLION BREWING IN MEXICO

Washington Hears Orozco
May Declare for Inde-
pendence of Chihuahua.

UNITED STATES TROOPS ORDERED TO TAKE FIELD

War Department Plans for 100,000
Men to Assemble at the Border.

ORDERS SENT TO ALL POSTS

Commanders Instructed to Secure
Camp Equipment, and Where Not
Actually Ordered to Be
Ready to Move.

Another and more serious uprising in Mexico is impending. Dispatches just received here cast grave doubt upon the loyalty of Gen. Orozco to President Madero and intimate that in withdrawing from Juarez with the garrison of that place, to Chihuahua, Gen. Orozco is about to begin a new rebellion and declare the independence of the state of Chihuahua from the rest of Mexico. Army circles here are again agitated and preparations for immediate action are renewed.

The War Department's action yesterday in calling upon the various military commanders throughout the country to have their men in a state of preparedness for possible service in Mexico was a result of representations made by the State Department last week, when the situation was much more critical.

Plans Army of 100,000 Men.

The plans of the general staff for a campaign in Mexico were prepared long ago and had been in a state of constant revision.

Generally they contemplate the employment of about 100,000 men, 40,000 of whom would be regulars gathered from all of the military departments. Supplementing these would be 60,000 militiamen. While the regular troops would be ready for service within a week at the outside, it is estimated that at least thirty days' time would be required to assemble and equip the militiamen and get them on trains or transports.

State Department telegrams today repeat the situation and emphasize and continue that apparently there is no further danger of complications at Juarez at present, but that there is no marked improvement in the affairs in the south.

S. F. Robinson, the American manager of a mining concern, who was recently captured by the rebels, sustained only trifling injuries. He and his family are now safe, according to advices received at the American embassy and passed on to the State Department.

Chihuahua in Revolt.

The whole state of Chihuahua is now reported to be in revolution against the Madero government.

The state assembly is to meet today. It is expected that a declaration of independence will be issued.

Local representatives of the national government are said to be without support and afraid to appeal to the City of Mexico for help, fearing that any attempt on the part of the national government to send loyal troops into Chihuahua to enforce the decrees of the Madero government would precipitate a rebellion.

As the state of Chihuahua borders on Texas, its separation from Mexico would be a matter of great concern to the United States. Officials here are watching developments with great interest.

The complete and utter lack of preparations that it is said nothing remains to be done but to send a message to every citizen of the state, advising them in the country to insure the prompt assembly of sufficient troops on the Mexican border to prepare the United States for any emergency that might arise there.

Prison Guards Desert Posts.

EL PASO, Tex., February 6.—A Chihuahua special messenger has been killed at the state penitentiary here, and the guards at the institution, Rafael Ramo, after which they took to the hills to join Rojas. Government officials in Chihuahua say the Madero regime is dead and that the state government is ready to be turned over to Emilio Vasquez Gomez.

Artillery Prepares for Service.

SAVANNAH, Ga., February 6.—Telegraphic instructions received today at Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga., from the War Department are for the 110th, 121st and 74th companies of coast artillery to get camp equipment and field service ready to go to Texas at once.

The commanding general as soon as the adjutant general has reported that his equipment is complete.

Ordered to the Border.

PENSACOLA, Fla., February 6.—For the second time within twelve months two companies of the coast artillery stationed at Fort Barrancas received orders today to leave for the Mexican border in Texas. Four other companies stationed here are being recruited to the full war strength in anticipation of possible orders to move on short notice.

Fort Barrancas troops will leave for Texas tomorrow morning.

An inspection of the two companies was ordered this morning, and they will depart in full war strength.

The garrisons at Fort Morgan, Mobile, and Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S. C., are in readiness for Texas duty.

Troops Ready to Move.

ATLANTA, Ga., February 6.—While no orders to move troops have been sent out from the headquarters of the Department of the Gulf here, every company in command is ready to move on short notice. Orders to the artillerymen at Pensacola came from Governors Linn, N. Y.

Negro Regiment Prepares.

SEATTLE, Wash., February 6.—Orders have been received at Fort Lawton, directing that four companies of the 25th Infantry, "The Brownsville regiment," be held in readiness to move to the Mexican frontier on short notice.

The other eight companies of the regiment are at Fort George Wright, Spokane.

Orders to Other Companies.

SPOKANE, Wash., February 6.—Eight companies of the 25th Infantry, stationed at Fort George Wright, received notice today to hold themselves in readiness for instant service on the Mexican border.

SCANDAL IN THE RANKS

Charges Against Republicans
for Political Activity.

UNDER CIVIL SERVICE LAW

Effect of Senator Bristow's Inquiry
Upon Local Campaign.

MOVE MADE BY THE REGULARS

Aaron Bradshaw, Taft Candidate for
Delegate, Undismayed by the
Bristow Resolution.

With charges filed with the civil service commission against two colored employees of government departments to the effect that they are much too active in the local primary, the case which District republicans received yesterday from the hands of Senator Bristow today turned almost into the semblance of a panic in some directions. Two men owning stock in a company publishing a paper here in the interest of the colored race were hung up as targets for the arrows of the regular administration voters of the District, and although their names were not made public by the civil service commission, it was stated on competent authority that the men in question have been charged with conducting an active campaign against the administration. One of the men is an employee of the Post Office Department, and the other an employee of the census office.

Regarded as Counter Bomb.

It being generally believed by the friends of the Bradshaw-Chase ticket that Senator Bristow's resolution calling for the names of District employees engaged in political activity was aimed at the administration ticket, they were not tardy in tossing their counter bomb into the opposition camp in the form of these charges. District employees, of course, are not under civil service rules. District building officials made that point clear today, but the two colored men whose names have been withheld by the civil service commission are supposed to be within the scope of those regulations which require that they be kept out of a campaign fight, or from editing or owning a paper carrying political matter.

In the case of the two men it is charged that they are not only violating civil service rules, but that they are both opposing in print and in speech the re-nomination of President Taft by advocating the election of Heber and Wilder, which combination has been accepted at the White House as opposed to the President's renomination.

Within Constitutional Rights.

After an evening of red-hot political excitement both Aaron Bradshaw and Sidney Bieber resolved today upon more active tonight. Mr. Bradshaw is not worried over the Bristow resolution. As he expects it, in an interview with a Star reporter, he is simply exercising "constitutional rights."

"Answering for myself alone," he said, "in reference to Senator Bristow's attempt to find out the names of District employees who are engaged in the campaign for delegates to the republican national convention, I have the greatest respect, certainly, for the civil service law, but I believe my constitutional right as an American citizen."

Bradshaw is a republican principle before the honorable senator was born. My ancestors fought at Monmouth, Valley Forge and at Fort Mercer, and the sacrifice of my people in the war of rebellion made it possible for him to be a senator.

Mr. Bradshaw does not do or attempt to do in the curtailment of my rights as an American citizen, but I will continue to do my duty as a delegate to the convention at Chicago, regardless of Senator Bristow's attempt to prevent it. I will continue to do my duty as a delegate to the convention at Chicago, regardless of Senator Bristow's attempt to prevent it.

Thinks It May Be Dangerous.

Mr. Bieber had little to say about the Bristow resolution, other than it appeared to him as a dangerous matter to fool with, and that it might be the opening wedge for a bigger investigation.

Rumors that one of the Bieber-Wilder supporters had made prophetic references to the kind of count at the record at the primaries next Saturday caused an interview to question Mr. Bieber:

"I expect that this primary will be conducted squarely," he said. "The men on the election board are representative citizens. I do not think of anything but a fair count."

Right along this line the tip has gone out from the headquarters of the Bieber-Wilder campaign, and it is not to rap the administration, nor any of its supporters. The instructions to speakers are to plan for votes, but to leave out the knocking.

Activity of the Workers.

One man could not possibly attend every political meeting that is being held these nights. Half a dozen were held last night, and two very important ones are scheduled for tonight, with numerous smaller ones on the calendar. One of the big ones last night was held at the headquarters of the local political club, where the republicans of the twelfth and sixteenth districts got together and discussed the situation.

The Bradshaw-Chase headquarters, where friends of the administration rally with the regulars, will hold a big meeting at the club on the nucleus tonight, it being the plan to raise a fund to send a delegation to the convention at Chicago.

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GOMPELSON ON STAUD

Denies He Illegally Aided Boy-
cott of Buck's Co.

EXPLAINS URGENT APPEAL

That and His Editorials Sanctioned
by A. F. L. Council.

SPEECH WAS EXTEMPORANEOUS

Cross-Examination of Witness Will
Be Begun by Mr. Darlington
Tomorrow Morning.

The boycott of the Buck's Store and Range Company ended December 23, 1907, on the minute the injunction of Justice Gould became operative, and, as far as the American Federation of Labor and its officers, including himself, were concerned, nothing said or done by them since has been with a view to aid, abet or assist in the boycott, declared Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, while testifying today in defense of the charge that he is guilty of contempt of court, in that he had by speech and writing furthered the boycott.

Mr. Gompers was the only witness examined today in defense of the contempt charges against himself, John Mitchell, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, and Frank Morrison, its secretary before Justice Wright in Equity Court No. 2.

Mr. Gompers said the "urgent appeal" sent to the union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor for funds in defending the suit brought by the Buck's Store Company, as well as his editorials, were made either under direction of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, or with the assent of members of the council.

The urgent appeal, he stated, was to secure funds to aid in prosecuting an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, in order that by judicial decision, or by action of Congress, labor might secure the relief to which the leaders believed they were entitled, and to which counsel had advised them they had a legal right. Before the appeal was issued, Mr. Gompers said, he had advice of counsel that he had a perfect right to publish and issue it. His editorials, he declared, were submitted to the associates of the executive council and commended by them.

A portion of the funds, Mr. Gompers testified, was to be used to create a further public interest in the then pending campaign.

Correction by Mr. Parker.

Judge Alton B. Parker attempted to correct the witness, suggesting that he had meant to say "coming on" rather than "pending" in referring to the campaign.

"That depends on the point of view," retorted the witness. "Our campaign began long before the selection of the candidate, and it is not a campaign, when we sought the defeat of Littlefield because of his opposition to legislation favoring labor."

When his attention was called to a speech which, it is claimed, constituted the boycott, he merely scanned it and explained that the address was made extemporaneously and was not seen by him until after its publication. The witness told the court he has a "pet aversion" to reading through anything which he had said or written.

The direct examination of Mr. Gompers occupied nearly the entire session of the court today. He was cross-examined by Mr. Darlington.

Throughout his testimony Mr. Gompers disclaimed any intention to show any disrespect to the court in the alleged violations of the order of injunction. In every view of the case, he stated, he had acted either under direction of the executive council, or with its assent, or with its approval, and he was not aware of any violation of the lawfulness of the acts contemplated or statements to be made.

Is Not Sworn.

Mr. Gompers took the witness stand after making affirmation, instead of being sworn, as to the truth of what he was about to testify. Judge Parker first inquired of the witness if the attention of the court to the fact that he was not sworn, as to the truth of what he was about to testify.

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ON THE MEXICAN LID.

GERMANY'S ACTION STIRS GREAT BRITAIN'S ANGER

Resentment at Sentence Im-
posed Upon Lawyer Charged
With Espionage.

LONDON, February 6.—There is a rising tide of anger throughout England over the sentence to three and a half years' confinement in a fortress, passed by the German imperial court at Leipzig, upon Burdett Stewart, a prominent London lawyer, on a charge of espionage.

The feeling aroused, indeed, has reached such a height that there is a possibility that the incident will prove the breaking point of Anglo-German hostility.

The fact cannot be overlooked that newspapers representing both of the great political parties of Great Britain are clamoring for government action in Stewart's behalf.

Parliament May Act.

The matter will be brought up in the house of commons as soon as parliament meets, unless something should be done by the government in the meantime.

British feeling has been inflamed about the affair because the trial took place mostly in secret. The only witness against Stewart was a Belgian, who is reputed to be a professional spy, and is known to have served several terms in prison. The theory here is that the Belgian was paid to restrain his testimony of getting paid for turning informer.

Stewart's professional standing and family connections are of the best.

Discussion in the Press.

The Mail Magazine this afternoon makes a passionate appeal to the British people never to rest until justice has been done. Other papers contrast the trial of Stewart with the open procedure of the English court of justice against a German charged with a similar offense.

MOUNTAIN TOP THE OBJECT.

Party of Fairbanks, Alaska, Explorers to Scale Mount McKinley.

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, February 6.—Four men, four sleds and twenty-seven dogs, forming the Fairbanks Times Mount McKinley expedition and led by George S. Lewis, left Fairbanks today to attempt to reach the mountain top. Conditions on Mount McKinley are highly favorable for an ascent in March.

The expedition expects to reach Muldow glacier in ten days, and will spend some time making pole bridges to cross the crevasses of the glacier.

Thomas L. Lloyd, who made the first ascent of the mountain in 1906, will accompany the expedition, and will be in charge of the progress of the expedition and of the Herschel Parker expedition, which is expected to leave Seward this week.

The Star will be glad to have its attention called to any misleading or untrue statement, if such should appear at any time in any advertisement in its columns.

Readers are requested to assist in protecting themselves and legitimate advertisers.

MACHINERY PLANT BURNS; LOSS IS HALF A MILLION

Moline Fire Department, Unable to
Cope With Blaze, Calls
Assistance.

MOLINE, Ill., February 6.—Fire which broke out early today destroyed the plant of the Barnard & Leas Manufacturing Company, builders of four milling machines. The loss is estimated at \$500,000.

After it was evident that the four fire companies here could not check the flames, assistance was called from Rock Island, Ill.; Davenport, Iowa, and the Rock Island Arsenal. The efforts of all of them were futile.

Firemen Anderson and Pollock of the Moline fire department were injured when a fire box in the boiler room blowing out a door and setting fire to a pile of shavings.

Three hours before the fire started Fire Chief John Q. Hawk, Mayor M. R. Carlson and Commissioner E. L. Westman left for Chicago to purchase modern fire fighting apparatus.

The fire was caused by gas accumulating in a fire box in the boiler room blowing out a door and setting fire to a pile of shavings.

John Winkler, a boarder, was killed when he was struck by a falling beam of the burning building.

The car contained twenty persons, miners on their way to work from Greenock to the mines near Scott Haven. As it neared a curve on a slight grade the front trucks left the rails and the car started in a mad plunge down the steep embankment. Over and over it rolled, until it reached the bottom, a crushed and broken mass of wood and metal. All the passengers were more or less injured.

Car Rolls Near River.

When the car reached the bottom of the hill a number of passengers were found to be slightly injured. They hastened to assist the others and care for the dead, while James Miller, the conductor, who had miraculously escaped, ran for assistance. The car had brought up within a few feet of the frozen Youghiogheny river. The injured suffered severely from the intense cold while they were being carried to the home of John R. Romine nearby. Later the dangerously hurt were taken to the Greenock Hospital and the less seriously injured were taken home. These are at the hospital:

Edward Nauder, back injured.
John Holsing, fractured.
Joseph M. Heholt, back and shoulders injured.
Fred Prescott, sprained ankle and leg injured.
Charles Hunkin, motorman, shoulders, back and hips injured.

BALL CARTRIDGES ISSUED.

Authorities at Belfast Determined to Prevent Rioting.

BELFAST, Ireland, February 6.—Another danger zone has been successfully eliminated with the official announcement this afternoon that the engagement of Ulster Hall by both the unionist and the liberal associations has been canceled at the request of the officers.

The corporation of Belfast has given an undertaking that no meeting of any sort will be permitted in Ulster Hall February 7 or 8. This practically disposes of all active incitement to political trouble on the occasion of the home rule meeting at which Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, is to speak February 8, but the authorities as a precautionary measure drafted into the city this afternoon a large body of soldiers, each of whom fifty rounds of ball cartridges have been served out.

Locomotive Boiler Explodes.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., February 6.—The boiler of a New Haven railroad locomotive exploded while directly in front of the station here early this morning. The engineer was fatally injured and the fireman severely hurt. The cause of the explosion is not known.

CAR RUNS DOWN BANK; FIVE MEN ARE KILLED

Jumps Track and Rolls Nearly
Two Hundred Feet—Others
Suffer Injuries.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., February 6.—While running at a high rate of speed this morning an electric car on the Scott Haven division of the West Penn railway jumped the track near Coulterville, Pa., twenty miles from Pittsburgh, and went over a 200-foot embankment.

The dead:

Luke Donnelly, twenty years old, miner, Greenock, Pa.
Charles Smith, thirty-five years old, miner, Greenock, Pa.
William McClean, twenty-one years old, miner, Greenock, Pa.

John Southern, miner, Greenock, Pa.
John Donnelly, miner, Greenock, Pa., brother of Luke Donnelly.

The car contained twenty persons, miners on their way to work from Greenock to the mines near Scott Haven. As it neared a curve on a slight grade the front trucks left the rails and the car started in a mad plunge down the steep embankment. Over and over it rolled, until it reached the bottom, a crushed and broken mass of wood and metal. All the passengers were more or less injured.

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ASKS FOR FAIR DEAL

W. McK. Clayton Discusses
Public Utilities Bill,

MEASURE BEFORE SENATE

Protest Against Requiring District
to Bear Entire Expense.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S DUTY

Should Pay Half the Cost of Main-
taining Commission—Speaks
for Citizens.

A vigorous protest against that section of the bill for a public utilities commission for the District, providing that all the expenses of the commission be paid out of the revenues of the District, which was reported to the Senate yesterday, is contained in a letter addressed to Senator Gallinger today by William McK. Clayton, president of the Federation of Citizens' Associations.

In his letter Mr. Clayton says: "I am directed by the Federation of Citizens' Associations to enter a most earnest protest against placing the entire financial burden of this bill upon the District of Columbia."

"By act of Congress the regulation of the street railways in the District is now, and has been for years, under the supervision and control of the interstate commerce commission. The cost of such regulation has been, and is now, borne entirely by the United States."

Provisions Enumerated.

"A bill was prepared by the Federation of Citizens' Associations, endorsed by the District Commissioners and introduced by you in the last Congress. This bill provided that the cost of the public utilities commission should be apportioned equally between the United States and the District of Columbia."

"A bill introduced by Senator La Follette for the same general purpose, and under consideration at the present session, places the entire cost upon the United States."

"The Doremus bill, now pending in the House, divides the cost equally between the United States and the District of Columbia."

"All these measures bear evidence to the force and effect of the contract subsisting between the United States and the District of Columbia and to the precedents established by Congress in other thirty years' legislation for the District of Columbia."

Nation Should Pay Half.

"The public service corporations operating in the District are creatures of Congress, and surely some portion of the cost of their proper regulation should be borne by the national government. This is the duty of Congress, and it is, we believe, by the act of 1878, that the national government and the District should go hand in hand in the upkeep of the District of Columbia."

"The reasons are so many, so well known and so grounded in law and equity that I need not dwell upon them. It is just proportion of the \$40,000 carried by this bill that we are utterly at a loss to understand why the Senate should not accept with its splendid record of many years in upholding and insisting upon the observance of the most sacred principle in the financial relations between the District and the national government, should now seemingly reverse its policy of such tried work and long standing."

Acts Under Instruction.

"Great and insistent as is the demand and need of this commission by the District of Columbia, remembering the many years of waiting and the time and labor freely spent urging its enactment, yet I am directed to say that we would